The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL. Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865. Vol 38: No. 3

The Bedford Inquirer

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Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

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$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

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Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

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Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

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BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

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Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.

August 19th, 1864.—tf.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted.

TERMS CASH.

jan6'65-1y.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his ofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

U. S. HOTEL,

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.,

CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

jan6'63-3m.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. (ap'r64.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

ANNUAL MESSAGE

OF THE

Governor of Pennsylvania.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

During the past year the people of this Commonwealth have had reason to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings. The earth has been fruitful, industry has thriven, and with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties, through the disgraceful barbarity of the rebel forces which ravaged parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country.

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1863, was.....		$2,147,331 70
Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864.....		4,733,313 02
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864.....		$6,880,644 72
The payments for the same period have been.....		4,938,441 09
Balance in Treasury, Nov, 30, 1864		$1,942,203 63

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth, reduced.....		$268,569 50
As follows, viz:		
Five per cent loan of the Commonwealth	$268,308 03	
Interest certificates redeemed.....	261 47	268,569 50

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of Dec., 1863		$39,496,596 78
Deduct am't redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with Nov. 30, 1864, viz:		
Five per cent. stocks	$104,722 73	
Four and a-half per ct. stocks...	10,000 00	
Interest certificates	2,270 11	
Public debt December 1, 1864		$39,379,603 94
Funded debt, viz:		
Six per cent. loans ordinary	$400,630 00	
Five per ct. loans, ordinary	35,605,263 72	
Four and a-half per cent loans, ordinary	258,200 00	36,264,093 72
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation.....	97,251 00	
Interest certificates out-standing	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed..	4,448 38	
Domestic creditor's certificates	724 32	115,510 22
		36,379,603 94
Military loan per Act 15th May, 1861.....		3,000,000 00
Total public debt Dec. 1, 1864		$39,379,603 94

The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of Public Works, amounting to ten million, three hundred thousand dollars, ($10,300,000 00) as follows.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds.....	$6,800,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company bonds.....	3,500,000 00
	$10,300,000 00

These bonds are in the Sinking Fund, and reduce the public debt to $29,079,603 94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April and 25th August 1864, has yielded something less than $200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to $539,606 67, but under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become National banks under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up deficiency from other sources.

The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National bank in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed on other similar property, and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund during the year is unusually small, which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars (713,600) have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses of Refuge, and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because their objects are of public importance and to be useful, and well and economically managed it seems to be necessary, that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system, ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective localities, and to give the public money for their support is really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

The national taxation is heavy and must probably be made heavier, and the local taxes authorized by unwise legislation and paid by our people are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we should endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not in various particulars obeyed the law by which it was incorporated, the Attorney General (on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured) has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistence in its intended illegal course.

Since my last annual message on the report of John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sunbury and Erie railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the treasury to be delivered to the company.

It is a subject of a just pride to the people of this Commonwealth, that this great work is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise within our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of the sums due her from the company.

In my special message of 30th April last, to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the advance by banks and other corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1863.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate them at length. The case was peculiar, and it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States, but it being found that men could not be got under that call, the form of a call by the State authorities for the defence of the State was, with the assent of the President, substituted. The United States agreed to furnish the arms, subsistence and supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me, thus:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin:

Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia, called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say, that while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment, by the General Government, of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to rebel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this department, to you as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself, whenever the department is prepared to make answer.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The banks and other corporations refused to advance the money unless I would pledge myself to ask an appropriation from the Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the President is clear and distinct but, notwithstanding the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major General Couch and the other U. S. officers in this Department.—The troops were held in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the regiments were marched immediately into the distant parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated remonstances. They were retained, as was alleged, to preserve the peace and enforce the draft. Nearly, if not quite, one-half the money was paid to troops thus held, and after the emergency had expired. Finding that the appropriation was likely to fail in Congress, I laid the matter before the Legislature, just prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an act of Assembly was immediately passed to refund the money out of the State Treasury, which, as above stated has been done. I ought to say that the appropriation by Congress was vigorously supported by all the members, from this State, in both branches. Having done everything in my power to procure the payment of this just claim of the State, I now recommend that the Legislature take the subject into consideration with a view to induce proper action by the President and Congress.

By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our Southern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, I directed an enrollment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector General. A draft by the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harrass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable under the present law. Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties and the men not being exempted by their enlistment in that corps from draft by the United States. Fortunately the United States placed an army, under General Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With such adequate protection as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, I did not think it right to incur the expense to the State of an independent army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their homes and pursuits. Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States. The corps so privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention to raise 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end.—There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the rebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number proposed to be so raised and put into actual service, will, in my judgement be sufficient, and a regard to economy requires that no more than are sufficent should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized, and ready for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very able report of the Inspector General, which sets forth the defects in the law which he has discovered in his preparation for carrying it into practical effect.

The State agencies at Washington and in the South-west, are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Col. Jordan, at Washington, and Col, Chamberlain, agent for the South-west. The provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers, have been benificent. A reference to ther reports will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, officers, and soldiers and their families to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government, gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that many are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by the private claim agents.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commendable zeal, fidelity and efficiency. I earnestly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of benificence.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militia men, (or their families,) who were killed or hurt in service in the years 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane and who should be protected and cared for, I reccommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the authorities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and care for them.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not found to answer such purpose, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legislature will thus be drawn to the specific object, and a judgement can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by a mere reference to other corporations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having no bad intention, yet they evidently originated in the design of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, and they are often followed now for the same fraudulent purpose.

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing mining, and quarrying purposes."

Its provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with the due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statute book. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same."

This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed, for the purpose of enabling companies near our border engaged in the manufacture of iron, to hold land as ore banks. But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is believed that companies have already been organized under the laws of other States, and more will be, for the purpose of holding lands and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt on this question by repealing the act. These companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the purposes of taxation and regulation.

The immense development of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil, has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

I have made efforts to ascertain the value of this product during the past year, but have failed in procuring information sufficiently accurate to justify me in estimating its amount. It is already vast and is rapidly increasing.

The productions and mannfactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measure should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioners of Statistics, or designated by any other appropriate title.

The act of 25th August, 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined, with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of, 1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the 16th Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties which rise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government: that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.

I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the powers conneed to the Executive, and avoid usurping any. I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end.

A new call has been made by the President for 300,000 men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun, in an emergency by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens, before the passage by Congress of the enrollment act, and has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly. The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships, it is believed that the bounty tax during the last year exceeded the average income derived from the land. The large sums offered in some places in the competition for men, have demoralized many of our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties. The system as practiced lowers the *morale* of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and the prospect of new gains by re-enlistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have joined it, have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agencies of the Government.

An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, 66,999, but I am not informed of the principle on which the draft is to be made.

It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged deficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of men furnished by the State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill their former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have thus been robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated.

Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last I gave letters to a committee of the prison society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by the society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentiaries, of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited time therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not unfrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs renders it absolutely necessary that the clerical force of his department should be increased. The marking out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparations of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army—the receipt, filing and recording the returns of the yearly increasing number of acts of Assembly, and of charters obtained under general laws and the making out of letters patent for them—all these together with the previous heavy duties of the office—from an aggregate, the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of our Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that there has been an increase of scholars during the past year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school funds itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superannuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the fund placed in my hands by the act of the 16th May, 1861, and of the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgement in military service, I have expended in the last year $6,124 68 in support of the agency at Washington—up until the 30th of May last, for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Auditor General.

No similar appropriation will be requnred at this session.

A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the rebel army in 1863, which failed in the Senate for want of time.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have suffered, as well as to the Government that these damages should be fairly ascertained and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken on future consideration by the United States or State Government as to the propriety of paying such claims.

Major General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that an application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of General Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

The following letters have passed between General Hancock and myself on this subject:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIAE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 29th, 1864.

GENERAL:—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last.—I returned this morning and hasten to reply.

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command than what appears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States or as part of the volunteer service.

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it, as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress?

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise you two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, in the usual manner and according to the act of Congress, for your corps? Of course, I would consult you in the selection of officers and only commission where you approved.

I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed.

We have benefits, by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from entering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty under the law.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

Major General WINDFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1864.

To His Excellency HON. A. G. CURTIN, *Governor of Pennsylvania:*

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th inst., and have referred the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any occasion for hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, however, that I have no knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5th.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations.

They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State.

It should be borne in mind that this is an effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Corps.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers that I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in this corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the general government. I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appointment vested in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discrimination by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State, than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence, that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacles in his way on the present occasion, but I cannot, certainly, be expected to invite a violation of law in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected under them, so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States, since the commencement of the war, the following number of men, viz:

Troops sent into service during 1864.		
Organizations for three years' term		9,867
Organizations for one hundred days' term.....		7,675
Organizations for one year term.....		16,094
Volunteer recruits.....		26,667
Drafted men and substitutes.....		10,651
Recruits for regular army.....		2,974
Re-Enlisted Pennsylvania Volunteers:		
Infantry.....	13,862	
Cavalry.....	2,834	
Artillery.....	799	
Accredited to other States.....	389	17,876
		91,704
Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the department of the Monongahela and Susquehanna in 1863.		
During the year 1861.....		130,594
" " 1862.....		71,100
" " 1863.....		43,046
" " 1864.....		73,828
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania volunteers....		17,876
		336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are not included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past year, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive as was done at the last regular session—till a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all bills submitted to the revision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them. If there had been time, I should have probably returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved—but that opportunity was denied me before the bill became a law, and in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that should become a law without amendment or the necessities of the government remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessing of God be on those brave men who have stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1865.

THE OIL PRODUCT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

To those who are unacquainted with the facts in connection with the discovery and development of oil in Pennsylvania, an exhibit of the actual production of oil furnishes material for important reflection.

The business has already become so extensive that petroleum furnishes that medium of exchange with foreign countries, which was lost in the cotton kept out of market by the rebellion. In 1862, the entire exports amounted to 10,182,020 gallons; in ten months of 1863, to 26,070,569 gallons; and since the first of January, 1864, to 30,182,020 gallons. In its magnitude it already competes with the coal and iron interests of that State. The estimated value of the petroleum found in Pennsylvania during the last twelve months, is two millions of barrels, which at eleven dollars a barrel, a high average, was worth at the wells, twenty-millions of dollars.

The pig-iron interest of Pennsylvania during the same time amounted to 700,000 tons, which at an average of $50 per ton, produced $37,500,000.—The coal product for the same time is estimated at 12,000,000 tons. This at an average price of $6.50 a ton, would make $78,000,000. The grand total of coal, iron and oil would therfore reach the enormous sum of $130,000,000.

These figures show that petroleum, which has been comparatively but a few months in development, promises in the course of the next year to take precedence of both iron and coal in the State of Pennsylvania.

Arrangements are being made for sinking a vast number of wells during the coming summer, so that in one year from this time the number of wells in operation will be three or four times those now pumping or flowing. In addition to this are the regions in Southern Ohio, Western Virginia and Eastern Kentucky, that promise to make vast additions to the amount of oil already produced. No one can form any adequate idea of what will be the result when the productions of oil reaches a point far beyond its present position. It will, if we are not much mistaken, attain during the coming year, a value four times the present annual aggregate, and thus materially aid in keeping down foreign exchange, beside adding immensely to the material interests of the country. As yet there have been no statistics that have shown the actual amount of oil produced. It is estimated at from four to five millions of barrels.

REMARKABLE EXPLOSION OF AN OIL WELL.—As Mr. Jacob Crowe, of George's Creek Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, was engaged on Monday week, in boring for oil on his farm, the angur struck upon a deposit which began at once to rush upward with irresistable force, flowing over the ground and saturday everything in the vicinity. A stream of hydrogen gas accompanied the oil, making a loud noise and filling the atmosphere. Finally, coming into contract with a stove in a shanty a little distance off, a terrific explosion ensued, fortunately injuring no one. The flames darted into the air sixty feet high, threatening a general destruction. It soon gave in, however, and the men succeeded in extinguishing it before any serious damage was done. For some time the most lively alarm prevailed, and it is safe to predict that the engineers boring on George's Creek for oil will take the precaution in future to put out all the fires in the neighborhood while at work.

THE YO-SEMITE SCENERY SURPASSED.—Prof. Whitney's party of geological explorers in California have found, during the past season, even more wonderful regions for mountain and rock scenery than the famous Yo-Semite, and a grove of bigger trees than those of Calavares, which have heretofore been the pride of California for natural wonders and curiosities, and the great object of interest to all travellers to the Pacific States. These newest, rarest wonders lie farther south in Tulare County; they include mountains 15,000 feet high, the highest in the limits of the whole United States territory, and higher than the king of the Alps, Mont Blanc; also perpendicular walls of rock 7,000 feet high, or twice as high as those that give such grandeur and fame to the Yo-Semite valley, and a grove of big trees—bigger than those into whose hollow trunks three horsemen ride abreast, and on whose stumps the Californians hold mass meetings—which is 25 miles in extent. These new discoveries are in the valley of the Ken River.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1865.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We give in full, this week, the annual Message of Gov. Curtin. It is a clear, business-like, practical, and to us, a very satisfactory document. It will repay a careful perusal.

The Governor says that the year 1864 closes with a train of brilliant successes, inspiring the hope that the Rebellion will soon be crushed and peace restored. The public debt has been reduced nearly $117, 000, leaving it on the 1st of December $39,-979,603, less the railroad bonds received for the sale of the public works, amounting to $10,300,000. He says that the quota of the State for the new call for Volunteers is 66,939, and and alluding to the President's statement that the call is chiefly to supply deficiencies in former calls expresses surprise at the deficiency, and can only account for it by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered in after the payment of large bounties by localities sending them. He estimates that the people of the State have in this way been robbed of twelve millions of dollars, not including money fraudulently taken from men who actually entered the army. The troops sent into service from Pennsylvania during 1864. were 91,706, including 17,786 re-enlisted men. The whole number of troops from Pennsylvania since the commencement of the war, including the ninety days' militia, is 336,444, besides 25,000 militia furnished in 1862. The gallantry of our soldiers in the field sheds luster on the commonwealth and that their merit is appreciated is shown by the continued liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute the means for their comfort and welfare.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNELSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Engineers of the S. P. & C. R. R. have been engaged for several weeks in running the various routes above us to the summit of the Allegheny. They returned to this place last week, after having completed a survey of the three routes proposed. We have no idea at this time which of the routes will be preferred by them; but suppose that the Deeter's Run and Breastwork route will be the most feasible one. We believe no further surveys are to be made this winter. They will be resumed early in the spring.

It has been currently reported here for the last week or two that the company only desire to extend the line of their road from Mt. Dallas, the terminus of the Bedford Railroad in this county, to the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad in Fayette county, and that no road will be built from Bloody Run to Chambersburg. We do not pretend to say that this report is correct, although there is a plausibility about it which we do not like too well. We think it would be bad faith on the part of the company, to the citizens of the counties below us, as well as to a large portion of this county, to deviate from the plain propositions suggested by those who were interested in securing the incorporation of the company, and so confidently accepted by those who urged the adoption of the measure, in the countries referred to. We believe it was fairly understood that the road was to start at some point in the Cumberland Valley, and we hope that, that understanding will be adhered to. If there is any foundation for the report spoken of, it is evident that the Central company only desired to occupy the ground to keep others from doing so. This argument was used last winter against the incorporation of the proposed company and from present appearances, there was good ground for it. It would be well for the parties interested in a Grand Trunk Road to see that their interests are not thus overridden. We of course desire the road above all things, but if a road is to run through this section, let it be a road that will traverse the entire southern border and develope the entire southern tier of counties, otherwise the project will be a failure to a certain extent.

THE DOWNFALL OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The conspiracy which was headed in this Legislative District by B. F. Meyers and O. E. Shannon for the purpose of defrauding the soldiers out of the right of suffrage under the Constitution has most signally failed and come to grief. The Legislature convened on the 3rd inst., at Harrisburg and after a short discussion, by a decided vote, admitted D. B. Armstrodg and Moses A. Ross, instead of B. F. Meyers and Hiram Findley, who were attempted to be foisted upon the people by one of the most transparent frauds ever perpetrated upon the ballot box. This was as we predicted a month or two ago, and it could not well be otherwise. We do not feel any inclination to exult over the result, because we have from the first, felt confident that justice would be done.

A resolution, we learn, will be offered in the House of Representatives, asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the fraud. This is right and proper, and when the facts appear let the guilty parties be brought to justice. And, further, we hope that the Attorney General will undertake the prosecution in person. Mr. Meyand his tools, in such an event, will learn that trampling upon the laws, is not as pleasant as "downy pillows are."

Mr. Meyers is evidently very sore over the efforts of Hon. John Cessna to have justice prevail He writhes and makes as many ugly faces as *Punch* or *Yankee Notions*. This must be fine amusement for Mr. Cessna. We should be lothe to display our discomfiture as conspicuously as he has lately been displaying his through his paper. Poor fellow, we pity him, but loathe the spirit, which prompted him to act so so selfishly.

Surely the hand writing on the wall has been deciphered: "*Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting.*"

WANT TO COME BACK.—The New York *Times* has the following dispatch from Washington.

"It is rumored that Gen. Sherman has communicated to the President that the Georgia State authorities have applied to come back into the Union, and that Secretary Stanton's visit to Savannah has some connection with this subject. It is also believed that Secretary Stanton's visit to Sherman will result in the inaugeration of a new policy in Sherman's command in reference to the treatment of negroes who may come into his lines hereafter. Such negroes will be armed and allowed to do effective service in the Union ranks."

AN IMPORTANT ORDER has just been issued by Provost-marshal General Fry, announcing that under the recent call for 300.000 troops, issued on the 19th of last month, the numbers specified actually be placed in the field. No credits are, therefore, to be allowed for any recruits under this call who were in the United States service at the date above-mentioned, and a thorough revision of the quotas of the various districts must now take place.

A Cry of Despair.

Two remarkable articles have lately appeared in the Richmond *Sentinel* and the Richmond *Enquirer*. They contain the most distinct and unmistakable confession of failure that has yet come from rebeldom. If it be true, morever, that the article in the *Sentinel* was written by Jefferson Davis himself—as the Richmond *Examiner* intimates—then it becomes still more important and authoritative.

These articles tells us, in almost so many words, that the Confederacy has sustained so many reverses of late that it is no longer able to defend itself effectively, and that it is time to look about for foreign assistance. How deep this conviction of its impotence is, is shown by the fact that these writers are willing to purchase foreign aid by the sacrifice of everything distinctive in southern life. "If France and England," says the *Enquirer*, "will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognising our nationality and guarantying our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these states, rather than continue the war, we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by those nations, and it ought to be made to them." That is, we will give up our independence, adopt a protectorate, and abandon our social system itself, to be saved from the domination of the people of the North.

Two sentiments are stronger than all others in the southern heart; the one is the love of rule, the ambition to govern, the sense of personal superiority, and the other is devotion to slavery, which has been intellectually petted until more than half the people have really persuaded themselves that it is a divine institution. Yet, as deep-seated as these sentiments are, we herr see their leading men proposing to give up both in their utter despair of otherwise sustaining the fortunes of the Confederacy. Rather than submit to the Yankees, whom they have taught themselves to hate with an infernal malice, they would go back to the embraces of the nations of the Old World.

Nor does this purpose proceed from foolish pride alone; it is the only course left to the leaders of the rebellion. Having stirred up and conducted a most needless yet bloody civil war, they cannot retire from it without acknowledging their utter criminality. Having for many years alleged a long list of grievances against the Yankees, whom for the past four years they have accused of every sort of atrocity, they could not now submit to them without the most painful feelings of humiliation. To find "the spaniels" whom they used to talk of "whipping into obedience," themselves holding the lash, is a very sad reverse to the picture. To see "mudsills" "greasy mechanics" and "Puritans" swaying it in the very homes of the chivalry is anything but pleasant to to the "high-toned gentlemen" of the South. They must escape that degradation at least, either by going to Europe or getting Europe to come to them. A repetition of the experience of Mexico, an imperial conrt with a multitude of new-made dukes, earls, counts and barons, would be the more delightful contemplation, but if that cannot be had they will migrate to South America or to the other continent.

But the masses of the southern people will not be under the same necessity. They had little or nothing to do in originating the war, and may abandon it when they please, without much loss of character. Neither will they find it a severe disgrace to come back under the laws of the Union, in the making of which they all had a hand. We do not believe that the inhabitants of Savannah feel themselves particularly degraded in being restored to all the blessings of the Union. Sherman's army has not appeared there as a conquering force but as a liberating force. It has enabled them to throw off the despotism of Richmond, which was fast starving them to death. They are once again free, and will be soon in the way of prosperous trade and industry.

It suits the purpose of the rebel leaders to represent success of our arms as a subjugation; to them indeed it is a subjugation; but to the people it is rather an emancipation and a relief. The constitution and laws of the Union are so benificent; the operations of the national government touch them so lightly and at so few points, that it is a gross abuse of words to call the reimposition of their authority a conquest or a subjugation. When Austria sends her troops into Venice, or England hers into India, to force upon the reluctant people strange modes of government, and a foreign authority, we may call the act a conquest; but when our Yankee troops penetrate the South, they do so to break off the fetters which a selfish oligarchy has rivetted around the necks of the masses. They go as deliverers, and will be so estimated in histories written by the children of the very men who are now most bitterly opposed to submission.

THE CONFEDERATE FACTIONS.—Interesting compilations from recent rebel newspapers shows that the fight of the Jeff. Davis and anti-Jeff. Davis factions is constantly growing more sanguinary. The lines between them are now strictly drawn, and the tone of their respective organs towards each other is deliciously bitter, from a Northern point of view. The newspapers opposed to Jeff. accuse him in the most open and vehemanner of being the cause of all their recent disasters, and they in turn are charged by Jeff's organs with destroying confidence in the ability of the confederacy to achieve its independence, preventing the full enforcement of the conscription and encouraging desertion. It is claimed by the Richmond editors that the saltworks at Saltville can soon be repaired, and that Hood has not lost near so many men as the Northern journals report. The Richmond *Whig* is very merry over what it considers two failures of General Butler—the Dutch Gap canal and the attack on Fort Fisher.

A European Protectorate of the South.

The leading rebel papers forshadow the possibility that the rebel States, rather than yield to the power of the Union, will offer themselves as *quasi* colonies to France or England. This event should not, if the European Powers are just, result in their recognition of the dissolution of the Union, for it would be a confession that the insurgents were unable to take the Southern States from the Republic, and, therefore, foreign interference could not have the least possible justification. Hitherto intervention has been demanded by the South, contemplated, it may be, by Europe on the ground that the States in rebellion maintain a successful war. That ground fails beneath the feet of a demoralized army and a tottering conspiracy. France and England would not dare to violate international law, or the common justice of the world, by assuming a protectorate of the States which would thus acknowledge that they had no power of themselves to withdraw from the Union. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." If the suggestions of the Richmond papers are to be adopted as the policy of the Richmond Government, the demonstration of the failure of the rebellion ought to be the destruction of the danger of European interference.—*The Press.*

The Peace Rumors.

The N. Y. Evening *Post* comments as fows, on the Peace rumors, of which notice was ken in our last issue. "The question," "say the *Post*, why Mr. Blair did not go to Richond, is getting discussed in some of the Jouals, even before it is all certain that he intded to go there; and the *Tribune* blame Mr. Stanton for a telegraphic notice to General Gant. which the Secretary may never have sent If, however, Mr. Blair's own statement wherit is published. should confirm in every particula the rumor which comes from Washington, we ould be disposed to praise the conduct of Mr. Stnton and General Grant.

In fact, these officers could not do less tha refuse Mr. Blair permission to go through thlines of the army. If Mr. Blair may pass, so ma Mr. Brown, Mr. Jones and Mr. Robinson: eve Mr. Smith might demand the same privilege. One man is as good as another, and though Mr. Blair is an eminent and venerable citizen, ther are probably a thousand Browns and twenty thousand Smiths in the country who are thought, by their wives and intimate friends at least, to be e equals, in diplomacy, of Mr. Blair—or any ther man.

Why should General Grant pass Mr. Blair through his lines? The President, according to the reports from Washington, refused to authorize this visit; he saw very clearly that to do this would give to the nimble rebel chiefs occasion to claim a formal and effective act of recognition; nor would the allies of the rebels in Europe have omitted to assert the duty of other governments to follow the precedent set by the United States government. This would have added greatly to the already heavy labors of Mr. Seward, and, to tell the truth we are strenuously opposed to anything which is likely to extend still further the formidable dimensions of the annual volumes of diplomatic correspondence.

But why should Mr. Blair go to Richmond? The *Tribune* takes for granted that he was going down there to ask Jefferson Davis if he was nearly ready to give up. Now, says our contemporary,

—"the recognized object of war, at least among civilized and Christian nations, is an honorable and satisfactory peace; and how are we to know when this end has been rendered attainable, unless we take some means to ascertain."

When the rebel leaders are ready to relinquish the struggle we shall know it by the fact that they lay down their arms, send their soldiers to their homes, and themselves leave the country. We confess that we do not believe Davis, Beauregard, Benjamin, Seddon and other of the chiefs will do this so long as they have the slightest hope of wearying or cheating the people of the North out of better terms; and when they read in a leading northern Journal:

"We do not know, and have at no time felt confident, that the rebels are yet prepared to agree to any terms of pacification that our government either would or should deem acceptable; but we can imagine no possible harm that could result from ascertaining precisely what they are ready to do"—

they will say to themselves: "That writer, at any rate, acknowledges us as the rightful disposers of southern destinies; *he* does not believe in the dangerous stuff talked at the North, about our being usurpers; he takes it for granted that we are to be, and ought to be, treated with, as the legitimate owners of the southern states—and if that is so, if that is the ground upon which the North places us, we may as well fight on; for we have nothing to loose, and everything to gain. If we are to be treated with, if we are to name and accept terms, we can do that as well after another campaign as now." And if Mr. Blair had been sent to Richmond on any such errand, Mr. Davis would naturally have replied: "Call again; we are not ready just yet, though Grant and Sherman only know how soon we shall be."

It seems to us that a person who would go to Richmond to inquire about terms of peace, fails utterly and lamentably to comprehend the nature of the struggle. It is not the southern leaders, but the Southern people—not the less than three hundred thousand slave-owners, or less than one hundred and fifty thousand planters, but the millions of non-slaveholders, who are to be treated with. Now, as the President once aptly remarked we cannot get at the southern people without first overturning the power which stands between us and them—the military power of Jeff Davis.—The one condition preliminary to negotiations is that Davis and the other rebel leaders shall be driven out of the country. When their power is broken, when they can no longer coerce the population of a region over which they have usurped despotic authority, then indeed will have come the time for judicious negotiations with the Southern people.

Then we hope Mr. Blair and every other man who can have influence with those people will go down amongst them, and declare to them the sole conditions upon which they can have peace.—When that time comes—and it seems to us not very far off—we shall be glad to see whole squadrons and regiments of diplomatists pervading the South, and telling the people there that they can never have peace unless they establish and multiply free schools, encourage and reward free labor, secure and maintain free discussion by speech and press, establish and defend equal rights for all men. Those are the true and only conditions of peace.

THE DEATH of the Hon. Wm. Lewis Dayton, U. S. Minister to France, is announced by the last arrivals as having taken place in Paris, Dec. 1, by a sudden attack of apolpexy. Mr. Dayton was born at Baskinridge, N. J., Feb, 17, 1807, and had consequently almost completed his fifty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was graduated at Princton College in 1825, and after passing through the usual course of legal study, was admitted to the bar in 1830. After being elected to various offices by the people of his State, he was placed on the Fremont ticket as candidate for Vice-President. On the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln he was appointed Minister to France. He was a man of ability and integrity.

NEW LITERARY PAPER.—The new literary enterprise in this city, the New York *Weekly Review*, is an exceedingly elegant, valuable, sprightly and attractive journal. Its first issue came out on Saturday last, and its success in every respect was proved at once. The lighter topics, in art, especially in music, and in theatrical gossip and general affairs, are treated with ability and vivacity. It gives evidence that there is abundant talent in this city for the conduct of a journal of its cast, as we are sure there is a sufficiently large community of the right kind to give it a handsome support.—*New York Times, 10th inst.*

THE NEW YORK *Independent* makes its appearance at the opening of the year in an enlarged form. It is now we think the largest newspaper in the country. It contains a sermon and a star article every week from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, a large amount of information on religious topics, a carefully prepared summary of news, an excellent Washington letter and the most comprehensive review of the markets, of any paper that we see. Terms $2,50 a year in advance.

Weary of the War.

Evidence is constantly accumulating to show that the mass of the southern people would gladly return to the allegiance to the United States government, were it not for the absolute despotism under which they live. A Texas newspaper, published at Houston, called the *News Bulletin*, has a letter from a correspondent in the Texan rebel army, who says:

"I am sorry to say, Mr. Editor, that there are very many of the citizens in the counties through which I passed in favor of reconstruction: and I was told by intelligent and influential gentlemen—true southern men—that 'if the vote was taken, two-thirds of the men at home would vote for reconstruction.'"

We recently adverted to another southern extract which betrayed the fact that the most of the men in Hood's army were weary of the war, and anxiously longing for peace. Since Sherman has occupied Savannah the people have contentedly accepted the change, and a public meeting, at which the Mayor precided, has passed resolutions declaring that the people of that city gladly return to their old national allegiance. We have many accounts from Georgia, North Carolina, and even the interior of South Carolina, from prisoners who have traversed those regions, and who found the people weary of the war, longing for peace, and fully expecting the triumph of the old flag, which they were ready to acknowledge again. Under these circumstances it is no wonder, that the rebel organs at Richmond are growing desperate, and make preposterous efforts to hoid up the phantom of a European cononial yoke.—*North American.*

THEIR TROUBLES.—The latest rebel newspapers present a very interesting picture of the troubles into which the cardinal secession doctrine of State rights has brought its advocates. The Governors of the different rebel States, from their disposition to be punctilious in regard to their peculiar rightful or assumed perogatives, interfere seriously with that unity of action and pespotism which Jeff. Davis is desirous of maintaining. He has now on his hands a quarrel with the Governors of Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama. The Richmond *Whig* thinks the recent alleged peace mission of the two Blairs entitles the United States to be considered the most impudent nation that has ever had existence. A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, speaking of the charge against General Grant, of the Richmond *Sentinel*, that the lavishly sacrifices his men, says that "Hood has butchered his troops as recklessly as ever Grant did."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

George M. Dallas, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, died on the last day of the year 1864, in the seventy-second year of his age. He belonged to a historic family, and was born July 10, 1798. In 1813 he accompanied the distinguished Albert Gallatin as secretary to St. Petersburg, when the offices of the Emperor of Russia were tendered to bring about a peace. In 1817 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for the city and county of Philadelphia, and in 1838 gave most efficient support to Gen. Jackson. In the same year he was elected Mayor, and shortly after was appointed United States District Attorney. In 1831 he was elected United States Senator to fill a vacancy, but declining a re-election in 1833, was made Attorney General of the State, and on the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, was appointed Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg.—Re-called at his own request, in 1839, he was tendered the appointment ot Attorney General, in place of Felix Grundy, but declined it to practice his profession. In 1844 he was elected Vice President of the United States, on the ticket with President Polk, and incurred no little antagonism in his own State by the support of the tariff of 1846. Towards the close of Mr. Polk's administration he was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, as the successor of Mr. Buchanan, and served in that capacity during Mr. B.'s administration. Since then he had withdrawn himself from active politics, and contented himself with the practice of his profession, of which he was a distinguished ornament. Of courtly manners and well cultivated intellect. he was for many years a prominent leader of the party which exerted a paramount control in Federal politics.

Major General Benjamin F. Butler has been removed by the President from the position of commander of the Army of the James and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report at Lowell, Massachusetts. The official document in the case directed him to turn over his command to "the person named by Lieutenant General Grant as his temporary successor." General Ord, lately in charge of the Twenty-fourth corps, has succeeded temporarily to the important position.

The loyal men of Philadelphia have subscribed and raised a fund with which to purchase and present to to the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Grant a new first. class residence, furnished from top to bottom. Mrs. Grant has been officially notified of the gratifying fact. It was her New-Year's present. The cost will be nearly $50,000. The widow of the deceased Gen. Birney has also been presented with a house costing $10,000, and an additional $20,000 have been invested for her benefit.

Gen. Thomas has been appointed Major General in the regular army, *vice* John C. Fremont, resigned, to date from Dec. 15, the day of his great victory over Hood. The appointment is said to have been made at the request of Gen. Grant. Brevet Maj.-Gen. George Crook has been made full Major-General of Volunteers.

The Secretary of war has gone to Fortress Monroe, Hilton Head, and Savannah to consult with Generals Grant, Foster, and Sherman on important matters relating to the service. The supplies and exchange of prisoners, organization of colored troops, raising the blockade of Savannah, and the siezure of rebel property and products, are among the subjects of consideration.

The President on Friday sent to the Senate the nomination of a large number of military officers, including Sherman, Meade, Sheridan and Thomas, for Major-Generalships in the regular army; Hancock and others for Brigadier-Generalships in the regular army, and about forty Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

Ex-Governor Richard Yates, Union, of Illinois, has been chosen United States Senator to succeed William A. Richardson, Democrat, whose term expires with this Congress. Mr. Yates was a member of the House of Representaves from 1851 to 1855, elected by the Whig party. For the past four years he has been Governor of the State.

Secretary Fessenden has been nominated for re-election to the United States Senate by the caucus of Union members of the Maine Legislature. Of course this fore-shadows his resignation of the Secretaryship of the Treasury. He will, without doubt, be elected.

The Hon. Jacob M. Howard was, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, re-elected by the Legislature of Michigan to the Senate of the United States.

The Hon. Wm. L. Stewart has been elected U. S. Senator from Arkansas from March 4th, 1865, receiving a two-thirds vote of both houses on the first ballot.

It is reported that Mr. Francis P. Blair, senior, has departed from Washingten on a second peace mission to Richmond; but as the nature of his terms or special designs nothing has yet become public.

GENERAL NEWS.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—On Friday night the 30th ult., the fire proof or money vault in the Philadelphia Custom House was robbed of a quantity of gold, bank notes, &c., amounting to about $80,000 in currency. It seems that the keys of the fire-proof are kept by the Cashier, Mr. J. M. Allen, who says that on Friday afternoon he took them to his home as usual. On Saturday morning, on getting up, he found that his pantaloons had been removed from the room, the door of which had been locked on the inside. The key of the safe was missing. Attempts were made on Saturday to get the safe open, but without avail though a locksmith was employed for the purpose. At last an entrance was effected by breaking through the wall in the rear. On entering the fire-proof, it was discovered that the money had been taken. Three or four bags of gold were left behind. A bottle of chloroform, a Colt's pistol, and some gunpowder were found inside of the fire proof. Allen, the Cashier, was arrested in the forepart of the week on suspicion of having himself committed the robbery, and upon an examination Jan. 4 Wednesday, the affair looked suspicious so far as he was concerned.

MORE THAN THAT.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* announces, (as creditable to our patriotism, we suppose,) that "one firm in Westmoreland county pays $70,000 as an annual tax on their production of whiskey." We don't know where the *Telegraph* got its information, but we can say to it, that it did not get it correctly. We have one establishment in Westmoreland whose tax on the product of whiskey in July, August and September—just three months—amounted to $100,787,00! Put that in your pipe and give us another puff for patriotism!—*Greensburg Herald.*

There is a rumor current in London that the Princess Mary of Cambridge has married Viscount Hood. According to the royal marriage act, a member of the royal family cannot marry without the consent of the Sovereign, or without giving notice to the Privy Council. The giving notice to the Privy Council does not make the marriage absolutely valid, for it may be decided illegal by act of Parliament. It is known that the Princess applied for permission to the Queen, and the Queen refused her sanction.—However, there is no fear, if the marriage has been contracted, that it will be dissolved by Parliament, for the Princess is very popular and the English people are very sick of German alliances. The Princess Mary is thirty-one years old. Viscount Hood is rich, handsome, and enjoys a very high reputation.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—A sad calamity occurred in West Buffalo township, Union county, Pa., on Friday evening Dec. 30. Three little children were burned to death, the precise origin of the fire being wholly a matter of conjecture. The parents were both absent—Mr. Strickler was lumbering in the mountains, and Mrs. S, was out of the house a few moments, attending to domestic duties. Returning, she found the inside of the dwelling in flames, but was unable to rescue one of all her children. The oldest child was three and a half years and the youngest but a few months old.

DESERTERS RESCUED.—Some days since two Deputy Marshals arrested two desertors near Troutville, Clearfield county, and started in the direction of Brooklyn with them. The news of the arrest coming immediately to the ears of a "Cop," he at once started to inform the "faithful" of the mishap to their two brothers, and soon about twenty of the "gang" were ready, with rifles on their shoulders, and started in pursuit of the Marshals, overtaking them where the Punxsutawney and Brookville roads diverge. The Marshals being outnumbered ten to one, were compelled to relinquish their prisoners—which they did without much hesitancy. The rescuers and rescued then returned toward Troutville, yelling and hurrahing and laughing over their success in driving off the officers of the law without their prisoners.

NATURAL ASTONOMER. It is perhaps not generally known that there lives at South Adams Mass., a natural Astronmer, in the person of Fisher Jennings, Esq. He claims that he can without the aid of almanacs or other books, calculate the changes of the moon, rising and setting of the planets, eclipses of both sun and moon for any number of years ahead, the appearance of all the comets, &c. He knows all the planets, not however by the name given in the books, but by names of his own. All this knowledge he claims was not obtained from books, or teachers, but by "laying forty days and forty nights in a hog trough watching the stars!"—*North Adams Transcript.*

An Anti-Slavery Convention was held in Frankfort, Ky., on Wednesday Jan. 4. Resolutions were adopted adhering to the Baltimore platform, requesting the representatives in Congress to vote for a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, endorsing Colonel Burbridge, and approving of vigorous retaliatory warfare against guerillas. Great harmony prevailed in the convention.

Oil has been found in Fayette county, and wells sunk to a depth of eighty feet, are now flowing a splendid quality of the greasy fluid. The oil fever is raging in Cambria county, where several companies have been organized to bore for oil.

The Sultana Djemila, one of the daughters of the late Sultan of Turkey, becoming jealous of one of her slaves who she imagined was regarded with favor by her husband, had the girl's head cut off and placed under a cover on the Pasha's dinner table.—On removing the cover the Pasha was so affected that he fell back a corpse.

WAR SUMMARY.

The occupation of the city of Savannah by our troops was quickly followed by the establishment of an express depot in that city, in connection with the Harden Express. It is expected that the in a short time the commercial relations between the two sections will render the full resumption of this line necessary. At present only soldiers' parcels are sent.

Secretary Stanton has left Washington for Fortress Monroe, Hilton Head and Savannah, to confer with Generals Grant, Sherman and Foster on important matters connected with the military service of the country.

The Rebel pirate Olustee made her escape from the port of Wilmington, N, C., on Christmas night, while nearly all our naval vessels in that quarter had their attention engaged by the attack on Fort Fisher. On the next day she was discovered and chased for some distance by the United States steamship Lillian, but finally turned upon her pursuer, which was obliged to make a hasty retreat, owing to having only two guns against five heavy ones carried by the pirate.

By the arrival at Fortress Monroe on Thursday 5th inst., from Hilton head, S. C., we are informed that General Sherman's army had not yet entered on any extensive movement since the capture of Savannah; but detachments from it were out in search of armed rebels. General Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, was watching the movements of Hardee. The main portion of Sherman's troops were resting in the vicinity of Savannah, re-equipping and preparing for their prospective campaign. Richmond papers of the 5th inst. confirm the report that Hardeeville, S. C., on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, twenty miles from the latter city, has been captured by General Kilpatrick.

Additional evidence of th satisfactisn felt by a large portion of the people of Savannah at their escape from allegiance to Jefi. Davis and restoration to the protection of the old flag is furnished by the fact that many of its leading mercaants have already sent to the city of New York funds to cancel in full their indebtedness to our merchants at the time of the commencement of the rebellion, and others have made partial payments, with promises to clear off their old obligations fully and honorably as soon as able. The money for this purpose consisted of United States Treasury notes, and arrived a few days ago, in charge of an army officer.

Richmond papers of Friday, January 6, in addition to what has been already telegraphed, contain the following:

The *Examiner* says: "Yesterday a commissioner from Grant's lines arrived at Varina under a flag of truce, with 1,500 blankets for distribution amongst the Federal prisoners in Richmond, in addition to 1,000 received last week.

"Of the fifty-odd thousand Yankee prisoners held in the South, not over 2,000 are confined in Richmond, and more than half of those are in the hospitals. For a year past the great body of them has been drafting South, and Richmond, hard pressed to feed its superabundant population, and the large army defending its gates, is relieved from the incubus of an overstocked prison post in its midst."

A captain, lieutenant and seven men of Mosby's command were captured on Wednesday 4th inst., at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They were dressed in citizens' clothes.

The Richmond Examiner of the 2d gives currency to a report that General Sterling Price had died in Arkansas, of apoplexy.

Rebel papers of Wednesday Jan. 4, contain a dispatch from Beauregard, at Charleston January 2, announcing that the Federal raiders have returned from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, going westward. The rebel General Gholson was badly wounded. Hardee telegraphs from Charleston on the 2d that the Federal troops are landing in force on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, and are driving the rebel pickets towards Hardeesville. An official report states that the salt works were not very severely damaged by the Union troops.

A special dispatch from Cairo states that Gen. Dana's raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was completely successful. Twenty-five bridges were burned, four thousand carbines, a large amount of ammunition, and three hundred army wagons were captured. Many officers and men were taken prisoners, and thirty-two rail-cars were destroyed.

General Steadman's cavalry have pursued, captured and burned Hood's pontoon train. Some 600 mules, 100 wagons and 200 hogs were also captured. A deserter reports that Hood had been ordered to Tuscaloosa to reorganize his shattered army.

Previous to the capture of Savannah, Lee drew large supplies of meat from Florida, the cattle being transported on the Alabany and Gulf road to that city, and thence sent northward. Through this channel over eleven thousand head were sometimes forwarded per week. It is now effectually closed up.

Richmond papers of Friday say that the report of Gen. Sherman having crossed the Savannah river is confirmed, and that he is believed to be moving on Grahamsville. Gen. Hood's army is reported to have crossed the Tennessee river, and is moving toward Tupelo, which it expected will be the future base of operations.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.

CONGRESS re-assembled on Thursday, after holiday adjournment, In the Senate, the Pension appropriation bill was passed. A joint resolution to make free the wives and children of slaves who enlist in the U. S. Army was discussed. In the House a bill to provide for the temporary government for the new Territory of Wyoming, cut out of parts of Washington and Utah territories, was referred to the committee on Territories. A resolution providing for the appointment of another Lieut. General of a lower grade, with a view to confer the honor on Gen. Sherman, was offered and objected to. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Sherman and his army was referred to the committee on military affairs

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—Petitions for the abolition of slavery and an increase of the pay of army officers were received. A resolution asking the Secretary of the Interior for information in regard to the employment of pension agents in the various States was adopted.—The bill to regulate proceedings in criminal cases, relating especially to the punishment of treason, was passed. The bill to drop from the rolls of the army unemployed officers was taken up, and after considerable discussion was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 28 to 8. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill levying a tax of twenty cents per pound on leaf tobacco, thirty cents on cavendish, (plug and twist) five cents on smoking tobacco, ten cents on fine cut chewing tobacco, fifteen cents on snuff, ten dollars per thousand on cigars, and five dollars per thousand on cheroots or cigarettes in paper wrappers sold for not over fifteen dollars per thousand. Referred to the Committee on Finance. The House resolution of thanks to General Sherman was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Passed the resolution of thanks to General Sherman and command. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to consider the propriety of providing for a commission of members of the Senate and the House to examine and report on a system of taxation bearing equally on the property and industry of the country. The Senate joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to abolish slavery throughout the country was discussed at length, but no final action was taken. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

The Senate was not in session Saturday.

The House met as usual. On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.,) the Secretary of war was directed to inform the House why he has not communicated the information relative to the filling up of new regiments, asked for in December last, and further directing him now to send in the same. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate's proposition for the amendment of the Constitution so as to abolish slavery. Mr. Bliss, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued against such a change as improper and destructive to the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Mr. Rogers, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) also spoke against the constitutionality of such an amendment. Mr. Davis, of New-York, (Union,) argued in favor of the amendment. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio (Union,) gave notice that he should move the previous question on Monday or Tuesday next, in order to get a vote on the resolution.

MONDAY, Jan. 9.

SENATE.—Several petitions for increased pay of army officers were presented. The Military Committee reported the resolution for the distribution of the proceeds of the captured Savannah cotton among Gen. Sherman's army, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Agreed to. A resolution directing an inquiry into the treatment of the Indiana tribes by the civil and military authorities was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report what legislation is necessary to enable the President to call an extra session of the Thirty-ninth Congress without Sixty days' notice. The joint resolution freeing the wives and children of colored soldiers was then taken up. Mr. Dawes moved to amend so as to make the action of the resolution prospective only. After considerable discussion, the amendment was voted down, as were also one of Mr. Powell, that the owners of slaves shall be compensated, and another by Mr. Saulsbury, that States that have not attempted to secede shall be exempted from the operations of the resolution. The resolution was passed by a vote of 27 to 10. After an executive session, adjourned.

The House of Representatives concurred in the Senate amendmdnts to the Pension Appropriation bill. A bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the tax collected on spirits prior to March 7, 1864, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Senate resolution to amend the Consitution so as to abolish slavery throughout the country was then discussed up to the adjournment.

PREPARING TO EVACUATE.—It is stated that the rebel officials are now busily engaged in preparing for the evacuation of their capital; that much of the government property and many of the employers have already been sent into the interior of the South, and that hundreds of families have taken the hint and removed into Georgia and North Carolina. It is said that Jeff Davis has become convinced of his inability to hold Richmond much longer, and that the whole city is being mined, with the design of blowing it up as soon as it shall have been abandoned.

THE RICHMOND *Examiner*, which is telling much wholesome truth to the rebels lately, not only declares that it prefers to submit to the Yankees rather than call for foreign help, but also ask: "If neither England nor France will so much as recognize us, how would they receive such an invitation as this, now that we are sinking and perishing under the mighty power of the Yankee nation?"

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr.15,'64-tf.

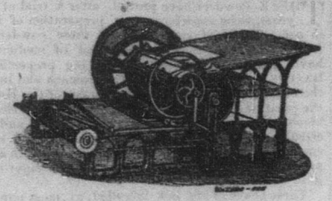
BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

Ladies' Furs.
The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1865.



Printing Establishment for Sale!

The press, types, cases, &c., upon which the *Bedford Patriot* was printed, are for sale. The material is nearly new, having been used only five months. It consists of a very full assortment of newspaper and job types, a Washington press, cases, stands, rolers, &c., altogether forming a very complete selection for a country newspaper.

Terms Cash. Address

B. F. McNEIL,
Bedford, Pa.

Harrisburg Telegraph, Franklin Repository, Miners Journal, Reading Journal, Johnstown Tribune, Pittsburg Gazette please insert one time, and send bill to this office.

RELIGIOUS.—A series of religious meetings will be held in the M. E. Church at Trans Run, commencing on Saturday the 21st inst., (Jan.) and in the M. E. Church at Hartley's, commencing on Saturday the 4th of February.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

REMOVAL.—J. B. Farquhar has moved his store to the colonade immediately opposite the N. Lyons old stand, where he would be pleased to see all his former friends and patrons.

Our Prisoners Dead.

During the months of August and September the Union prisoners confined in the various Southern prisons died off like so many flies, and with as little concern on the part of the rebel authorities, as if they had been of as little importance. It is said that at Andersonville above 15,000 died. A number of Bedford county's sons have thus laid down their lives to satisfy the insensate fiends of slavery. We have not heard the names of all, and suppose that many more than we have heard of, have sufferred alike terrible fate.

First amongst those who have famished in the stockades of Georgia, we name Ephriam F. Barnet, of Woodberry, this county. Mr. Barnet was drafted some time during the year 1863 and enlisted in the service, and was attached to Company I, 149th, Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. He was captured somewhere in Virginia, and was conveyed by the rebels to camp Louton Georgia, where he died some time in November last of Fever and Diarrhœa. Mr. Barnet was a young man of active mind, fine talents and considerable energy and industry. He was respected by all who knew him, and his untimely end is deeply deplored by the community in which, for a series of years he had resided. He has left a young wife, who in the morning of her days, is thus shrouded with the dark and dreary mantle of affliction.

SAMUEL BARNET, of Woodberry, who enlisted in Company A. 184th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers some time last Winter, a Nephew of Ephraim F. Barnet, died at the same place about the same time. He leaves a widowed mother to mourn his sad and terrible end.

GEORGE WILSON, formerly of Rainsburg this county, who enlisted in Capt. Compher's Company of the 101st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, died of scurvy at Florence, South Carolina, in October last. Mr. Wilson had served three years, and was taken prsoner at Plymouth, North Carolina, on the 30th of April last, and from that time until his death he languished with starvation. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn over his untimely fate.

GEORGE H. AGNEW, of this place, who enlisted in Capt. Filler's Company (K) of the 55th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at camp Louton, Georgia some time in November last. He was captured by the rebels on the 16th of May, 1864, at Drurys Bluff, near Richmond, Virginia. He was a young man of promise. Death has relieved him of a life made burdensome by starvation and mal-treatment. Who can read the sad and sorrowful recitals of the sufferings of these young men, without shuddering at the atrocity of the fiends who have been revelling in Richmond? A day of retribution is near. Already a wail has gone up; a few short months more and "vengeance is mine."

Ministerial Support.

This is the season of the year in which pleasant interchanges of gifts are made among friends, and all the kindlier feelings of the human heart find expression. We are pleased to learn that the good people of our town and neighborhood have not forgotten their ministers. The pastors of the Lutheran and German Reformed churches have received large contributions in the way of provisions, fuel, and other necessaries.

These are times which tell severely on the pastors of country churches, and they must suffer unless their salaries are increased, or relief comes in some other way.

It is a matter of amazement that people with large incomes, every want supplied, and large provision made for the future, should allow their ministers to be burdened with care, depressed by anxiety, and unfitted by positive and present suffering for their work. But it is gratifying to know that there is a growing disposition to increase salaries, or otherwise provide for the necessities of clergymen and their families. We have heard of a minister who recently received a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars from his people. One church, a few weeks since, added six hundred dollars to the salary they promised a year ago. Another very small congregation advanced their pew rents to a thousand dollars, and provided a pleasant parsonage.

But when we began to write we simply intended to call attention to a short article we have taken from one of our exchanges. It reads as follows:

A correspondent has sent us a paper containing two pages from a "minister's expense book." One page is taken from it in the year 1859, the other in the year 1864. The amounts paid are for the same things, and the same extent in 1864 as in 1859. The list of articles we have carefully reviewed, and they are all such as are absolutely necessary in a household, with the exception, perhaps, of one item, viz: "Benevolence, $20." We leave our readers to judge whether this is not a necessary also. The result is worthy of notice, and we beg leave to put it in a very distinct form, as follows:

1859.	1864.
$610.	$1248.

Churches, deacons, and trustees may read in these figures the wide difference between the *value* of what they promised their minister in their call to them, and what he actually receives, if he is forced by them to accept the same nominal salary. Is this *just*?—is it *honest*?—is it in accordance with the *law of God*? *Can the church which suffers such a state of things to continue, ask for the blessing of heaven, with the hope of receiving it?*

OIL STRUCK.—The parties engaged for some time past in boring for oil in the vicinity of Pleasant Unity, 6 miles S. E. of this place, last week struck a vein at the depth of 430 feet, the oil of a good quality flowing from the mouth of the well.—*Greensbueg Herald.*

The Last relict of British Occupation of Bedford gone.

One day last week a "Yankee" Map Agent, name unknown, purchased from an old lady named Stiffler, residing in this place, the flag which floated over the residence of the British commandant of Fort Bedford, before the Revolutionary War, for the trifling sum of $50. The flag is a fine specimen of silk manufacture in the days of the Georges.—The history of the flag as near as we can learn runs about thus.—When the Revolution broke out a small garrison was station here, the soldiers became patriots and the officers beat a hasty exit. The flag of the commandant tell into the hands of Mr. Naugle, then a citizen of Bedford the father of Frederick Naugle, Sr., After his death and the death of his wife, it became the property of his sister-in-law, who was married to a gentleman named Stiffler, the father of Anthony Sitffler, late of this place, by whom it was inherited, and upon his death, a year or two ago, it became the sole property of his wife, who sold it as above stated, for the paltry sum of fifty dollars, hardly its original cost. For many years after the Revolution the old citizens were want to meet on the anniversary of its capture, and drink flowing bowls and indulge in patriotic toasts over the happy event which transferred the British authority to that of the Continental Congress. It has been displayed on a number of important occasions and was always admired for its beauty and richness. It is undoubtedly over one hundred years old. The town authorities should have purchased it many years since and prevented any one from carrying it off as a mere speculation.

A QUEER CASE.—The Altoona *Tribune* has the following.—"The substance of the subjoined item came to our ears some weeks since, and has been noticed in a few of our exchanges, but being unable to obtain satisfaction as to the reality of the case, we refrained from publishing anything in relation to it. Having recently, however, received a history of the case, with the names of the parties, from a reliable source, we give it a place. It appears that with one of the companies organized in this place, (for the nine months service,) in the summer of 1862, went a man who left a wife and small family. On the Bloody field of Antietam he fell, was buried, and his wife afterwards had his body disinterred, brought home, and re-interred in the soldiers' lot in the Cemetery. A year afterwards she married again, and in due time a child was born, the fruit of the second marriage. When the call for 500,000 troops was being filled up, last fall the second husband enlisted and is now in the army. A short time since, the first husband returned, alive and well, having been taken prisoner at Antietam instead of being killed. He had been held by the Rebels until the late exchange at Savannah. Of course the parties are in a queer fix; but all will agree that the soldier who was once killed, twice burried, starved two years in Rebel prisons, and yet came home alive, is certainly entitled to his wife. "Truth is stranger than fiction." The query is, "who was burried in the Cemetery?"

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The January number of this excellent Magazine, contains articles from Bryant, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Holmes, Whittier and other distinguished writers. The publishers say that at no time has the Atlantic been so flourishing as now. Its subscription list has increased so largely that during the year 1864 it had an average monthly sale of over 43,000 copies, making an aggregate for the year of more than half a million numbers. The publishers feel that a success so marked as this can only be due to the fact that they have enlisted in the service of the magazine many of the first writers of our country, whose pens are constantly at work to impart interest to its pages. They have made arrangements for a continuance of contributions from all these leading authors, and have introduced into their plan for the coming year some new features which will give the Atlantic additional popularity. The January number is printed from new type, and the publishers have endeavored to make its mechanical excellence commensurate with the remarkable literary contents of the number.

Published by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, at $4 per annum.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Whosoever is troubled with Hoarseness, Cough, or Soreness of the Throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them in all cases of Throat Irritation. To Singers and Public Speakers they are of great value.—*Alton (Ill.) Courier.*

Army Correspondence.

CAMP 55th, P. V., SIGNAL HILL, VA., Jan. 4th, 1865.

Dear INQUIRER:—

Having a few leisure moments, and nothing of any consequence to do, I thought a few lines to you would be acceptable. Since I wrote to you, we have changed our position, from Fort Burnham on the left, to Signal Hill on the right flank. We are up on a hill, about one-hundred-and-fifty feet high. We are well fortified here on the flank, and I think we can hurl back any force that the Reb's can bring at us. Shortly after we came here they made an attack on us. They drove the pickets in to the works, but could get them to go back no further,—They lay in our front till about mid-night when they took a notion to "skedaddle." We have had no trouble with them since.

I suppose you have heard by this time of the changes made in regard to the old Eighteenth and Tenth Corps. They have been broken up entirely, and the white troops of both Corps consolidated into one, to be called the Twenty-Fourth Corps.—The negroes have also been consolidated, and to be called the Twenty-Fifth Corps.

I hope the honest loyal people at home, will see that the soldier is not cheated out of his rights, nor allow their votes that was cast by them on the 11th day of Oct., to be thrown away. The votes were cast by Union men for Union men. And we know, personally, that a more just and honest vote was never polled, than that which the soldiers of Bedford County polled for the Union candidates on that day.

There have been some promotions in the Bedford County companies lately. Lieut. H. Hamer, has been promoted to Captain, and 2nd Liet. John Imler, to First Lieut. of Co., K., O. S. Hyssong has been promoted to Second Leut., he makes a good officer and is liked by his command.

They are rather strict with us in regard to furloughs. If a private makes application for a furlough he is inspected by the Brigade General, of everything he has. If an officer, his whole company is inspected also. From all appearances, I think the greater part of the boys will get home this winter. If all goes well, as of late, I hope the time will soon be at hand, when, the Rebellion shall be conquered, and all return to our homes, with the assurance of a lasting and honorable peace.

The Bedford boys are all well and in fine spirits. They enjoyed their Christmas and New Year as well as could be expected. Everything was quiet, even the constant shelling at Dutch Gap ceased on New Year. A miracle to the army of the James. But I shall close. More anon.

TYPO.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

MARRIED.

STRUCKMAN—HYDE.—Dec. 28th, 1864, by David Miller, Esq., at the house of the bride's father, in Harrison Township, Mr. Aaron Struckman to Miss Mary Hyde.

CORLEY—OTTO.—On the 1st inst., by Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. James A. Corley to Mrs. Mary Ellen Otto, both of Bedford County, Pa.

FAIR—DULL.—On same day, by same, Mr. Hezekiah Fair, of Berlin, Pa., to Miss Mary Eve Dull, of Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa.

BEAL—WALKER.—On the 15th inst., by same, Mr. Dennis Beal, of Wellersburg, Somerset Co., Pa., to Miss Kate Walker, of West End, Bedford county.

SNYDER—EVANS.—At Friends' Cove Parsonage, Dec. 22d, 1864, by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. John Wesley Snyder, of Clear Ridge, to Miss Ann Eliza Evans, of Rainsburg.

DIED.

[Obituaries exceeding eight lines, charged for, at the rate of five cents a line.]

FERGUSON.—Of Diptheria, on the 25th of December, in St. Clair Township, Bulah Ferguson, daughter of Jos. Ferguson, aged 10 years, 6 months and 3 days.

WILLIAMS.—Near Schellsburg on the 1st inst., Alice Florance, infant daughter of Franklin and Elizabeth Williams, aged 2 years, 2 months and 5 days.

"From adverse blasts, and low'ring storms,
Her favour'd soul He bore;
And with yon bright angelic forms,
She lives to die no more."

ZOOK.—Suddenly, in Woodbury, on the morning of the 24th of December, Maria Zook, wife of John Zook, aged 63 years, 2 months and 13 days.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then, in Heaven, in joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed. M.

JOHNSON.—Dr. Cromwell Orrick Johnson died in Bloody Run, December 21st, 1864, aged 27 years, 4 months and 7 days.

Early in life, when but a boy, he gave his heart to the Savior, consecrated himself to the cause of Christ, and united with the M. E. Church, of which he was a faithful and consistent member, until he was called to unite with the church triumphant on the bilssful plains of glory. Although his time on earth was short, and his years were few, they were well improved. He graduated at Alleghany College, Meadville, Pa. For about two years he was principal of Louisanna Institute at Louisanna, Mo. In the spring of 1863 he graduated at the Medical University of New York. Being a patriot of the right stamp, having the cause of his bleeding country at heart, he entered the army as Assistant Surgeon to the 5th Pa. Reserves, which position he held in different parts of the army until forced by the wasting hand of disease to resign. Dr. Johnson was greatly beloved and deservedly respected by all who knew him. There are few men who possess the noble traits of character which adorned his short career. By his death society lost one of its brightest ornaments, and the three surviving sisters a kind and affectionate brother. But they are not called upon to "mourn as those who have no hope," for while his body lies in the silent grave his spirit dwells with the blest; for the Savior that he loved in life, was his strength and comfort in death: and while they have one tie less on earth, they have one more in heaven. J. B. POLSGROVE.

PHILLIPS.—On the 5th inst., Mrs. Anna Margaret, wife of Mr. William Phillips, and daughter Adam Barnhart, dec'd, of Bedford township, aged 35 years, 8 months and 5 days.

Mrs. Phillips was suddenly removed in the midst of her days and from the midst of her large and interesting family. In her death, not only her family, but also her church, of which she was a pious and consistant member for the last seventeen years of her life, and her entire community, have been brought to mourn. She was truly a Christian woman. It seemed to those well acquainted with her, that her whole heart was full of that warm love that manifests itself in the exercise of the Christian graces. Her many virtues justly entitled her to that high esteem in which she was held by all. Large was the concourse of people who came, through the inclement weather, to pay their last tribute of respect to her mortal remains. May the Lord comfort the bereaved family. Our loss is her gain. PASTOR.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY.
Came to the subscriber's, living in Union township, about harvest last, a red and white MULEY HEIFER, supposed to be about one year old last spring. No ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Jan. 6, 1865-3t. MOSES ALLISON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of John Weisel, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN WEISEL,
Jan. 6, 1865-6t. JOHN FICKES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Mary M. Haase, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been issued to the subscriber the by Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately. DUNCAN M'VICKER,
Schellsburg, Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

NOTICE.
All persons owing the late firm of J. M. Barndollar & Son, either by note or Book account, are hereby notified to make Payment on or before the first of next April. After that time, all accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.
J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. J. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Jan. 6, 1865.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of George Beisel, late of St Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MORRIS WALKER,
Nov. 30, 1864-(jan6'65,3t) Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the estate of Margaret Bulger, late of, Middle Woodbury Tp., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
J. R. DURBORROW.
Dec.16,'64-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Whereas letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Joseph O. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, deceased, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.
EDMUND S. BLACKBURN,
Dec.16,'64-6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Levi McGregor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB BECKLY,
Dec. 9, 1864-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Letters testamentary to the estate of William A. Mock, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted will be required to make immediate payment.
SAMUEL MOCK &
SAMUEL A. MOCK.
Dec.16,'64-6t Executors.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Fiera Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of February, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

The following described building and lot of ground of James Clossin, owner and contractor, to wit: A certain frame or plank dwelling house, one story and a-half high, situate in the Township of St. Clair, in the village of Pleasantville, in the County aforesaid, containing on front — feet and in depth sixteen feet and the lot or curtilege appertaining taken in execution as the property of James Clossin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing one hundred acres more or less, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a-half log house and a log barn thereon erected, situate in West Providence township, Bedford county. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Friend.

ALSO—One lot of ground with a dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Bedford, adjoining lot of John Miller and wife on the west, and fronting East Pitt street, taken in execution as the property of Martin Miller.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan. 13, 1864.

New Advertisements.

Estate of Robert Elder, Deceased.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of Nov., A. D., 1864, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John Palmer the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, to wit: 1st, Josiah S. Elder; 2d, Geo. Elder; 3d, Mary wife of John Barlenbaugh; 4th, Henry S. Elder; 5th, Wm. S. Elder; 6th, Isaac Elder; 7th, Daniel S. Elder; 8th, Robt. S. Elder; 9th, Matilda Elder, and 10th, Elizabeth Elder, a minor, and Hannah Elder, widow, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in for the County of Bedford, on the Second Monday, 13th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864.

O. E. SHANNON,
Clerk.

Attest:
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
jan.13,'65.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford county,

On Tuesday, January 31st, 1865,

all the following described property of Ann Rosebrock, late of the Township of Cumberland Valley, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Abraham McClelland and others, containing FORTY-THREE ACRES, strict measure, about FIVE ACRES CLEARED and under fence, with a LOG dwelling house thereon erected.

Terms Cash at confirmation of sale.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day.
H. NICODEMUS,
jan.6,'65-4t. Administrator.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, in the Borough of Bedford, the following described property, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of James Rea, sr., Wm. Dunkle and others,

Containing 123 Acres,

part limestone, about FIFTY ACRES CLEARED and under fence, the balance timber land. There is on the place a TWO AND A-HALF STORY LOG HOUSE, weather boarded, Double Log Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and a Tenant House. There are Two Apple Orchards of choice fruit and a Peach Orchard on this farm, and two never failing Springs, and streams of water running through it. Also a good Sugar Camp containing 200 trees. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on the subscriber.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
jan.6,'65-3t* JAMES REA, Jr.

NORTH POINT HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent for one or more years, the North Point Hotel, situate on the Six Mile Run Branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road. This House is doing a profitable business, is well furnish and in good order; contains fourteen rooms, with the necessary outbuildings and stabling. I will sell the house with the furniture, beds and bedding, stoves, etc., or will sell the furniture, bedding, etc., or rent to a good tenant for three years. For further particulars inquire of John Major, Esq., Hopewell, or of the undersigned at North Point. LEWIS ANDERSON.
North Point, Jan. 6, 1865-tf.

IMPORTANT!

ENROLLMENT! DRAFT!

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, will hold special sessions next month for the Correction of the Enrollment Lists, as follows:

At Bedford, for Bedford County, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 12th, 13th, and 14th.

At McConnellsburg, for Fulton County, on Monday and Tuesday, January 16th and 17th.

At Gettysburg, for Adams County, on Friday and Saturday, January 20th and 21st.

At Somerset, for Somerset County, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 25th, 26th and 27th.

At Chambersburg, for Franklin County, on Monday and Tuesday, January 30th and 31st.

All persons claiming non-liability on account of Manifest Permanent Physical Disability; having been Two Years in Service: being Under or Over Age; Alienage, or for any other sufficient reason, are solicited to attend with their proofs.

Committees should be energetic in bringing out the foregoing classes, and in presenting proper evidence in the cases of Persons new in Service, Non-Residents, and others.

All should endeavor to present themselves upon the *first* of the days above mentioned, and not delay until the second or third. The engagements of the Board will not admit of any time being lost.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Prov. Mar.
JOHN CULP,
Commissioner.
WM. C. LANE,
Chambersburg, Pa., Surgeon.
Dec. 21, 1864. (jan.6,'65-2t)

GLORIOUS NEWS

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of every dercription for

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now

Prepared for the Winter Trade.

We have just received a large stock of
LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come, Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

Boots & Shoes, Boots & Shoes,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, Jan. 6, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make.—Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at
dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.
Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel. Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.
The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payment invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.
Dec.23,'64-2m.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Act Promptly and Certainly
IN ALL STAGES OF
CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill, M. D.*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation*.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "*tonics*," *iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine*," &c.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation

OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depotin the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N.Y.

Information Free!
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompeteney, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance to all—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.
dec.2,'64-3m.

Ladies Dress Goods.

FRENCH Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French All Wool Reps and Wool Delaines, all colors, Poplins, Mohairs, Cobergs, Alpacas, every fashionable color, cheap at
dec.2. CRAMER & CO'S.

Important.

BEFORE you spend your cash for winter clothing, call at Cramer & Co's., and see how low you can buy every description of goods. They have on hand a large stock and will sell at short profits.
dec.2

Notice of Inquisition.

ON the Estate of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton Township, Somerset County, Penn'a dec'd. To Joseph Cook, Dennis Cook, issue of Mary Hay, to wit: Calvin and William Hay—the issue of Sarah Walker, to wit: Jacob, Catharine, Ellen, Sarah and Samuel Walker, all of Somerset County; the issue of Jacob Cook, dec'd, to wit: Solomon, Sarah, intermarried with Wm. Benford, John Cook, Henry Cook, Wm. Cook, George Cook, and Catharine Cook, intermarried with Jacob Hardman.

TAKE NOTICE, That by virtue of a Writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, I will hold an Inquest to make Partition and Valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, to wit:

No. 1. A tract of Land, containing 120 acres, in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, with improvements, known as the Hoyman property.

No. 2. A tract of Timber Land, containing about 400 acres, adjoining the above.

No. 3. A tract of Land in same Township, being part of a tract of land warrented in the name of John Cline, containing acres, on the premises on Thursday the 19th dayof January, next, where and when you can attend if you see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 21, 1864.

Notice of Inquisition.

BY virtue of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of Catharine Mowry of Harrison Township, deceased, on the premises, (being the same upon which Henry Mowry resided during his lifetime,) on Thursday the 26th day of January, 1865, said Real Estate consisting of a tract of land situate in Harrison Township, Bedford county, containing 117 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. The children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend at the time and place mentioned, if they think proper. The following named persons are mentioned in the Writ as being heirs, to wit: 1st, Frederick Mowry; 2d, Jacob Mowry; 3d, Mary Ann, wife of Emanuel Turner, and 4th, Henry Mowry, all residing in Bedford county; 5th John Emanuel Mowry residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th Lewis Mowry, residence unknown.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 21, 1864.

Bedford County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., before the Judges of said Court—

On motion of George H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of David Kelley, late of Liberty Township, deceased, to wit: John and William Kelley, their shares owned by Christian Estricht; 3rd, Sarah, wife of John Grace; 4th, Catharine, wife of —— Baitlebaugh, share owned by Christian Estricht; 5th, Susan, her share owned by Christian Estricht; 6th, Martha, intermarried with Wm. Miller, deceased; 7th, Mary, wife of Samuel Medara; 8th Juliana, deceased, leaving surviving her husband, Daniel Grace, her share owned by Christian Estricht; 9th Elizabeth, wife of James Bowser, share held by Christian Estricht, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2nd Monday, 13th day of February next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said decesed at the Valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed to show cause why the same should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, this 21st day of November, A. D., 1864.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Dec. 21, 1864.

New Advertisements.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an Appeal will be held by the County Commissionrs, on the days, and at the places hereby specified, to wit:

For Colerain Township, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton Township, on Wednesday, the 4th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe Township, on Thursday, the 5th, at the house of Mrs. Daniel Weimer, in Clearville.

East Providence Township, on Friday, the 6th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence Township, on Saturday, the 7th, at the house of John C. Black, (Bloody Run Boro.)

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday, the 9th, at the house of James Haney.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday, the 10th, at the house of George R. Bailey.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday, the 11th, at the house of William W. Leany.

Juniata Township, on Thursday, the 12th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier Tuwnship, on Friday, the 13th, at the house of A. J. Snively, (Schellsburg Boro.)

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, the 14th, at the house of A. J. Snively.

Union Twnship, on Monday, the 16th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair Township, on Tuesday, the 17th, at the house of Isaac Miller, in St. Clairsville.

South Woodberry Township, on Wednesday, the 18th, at the house of J. Irvin Noble.

Middle Woodberry Township, on Thursday, the 19th, at the house of William M. Pearson.

Liberty Township, on Friday, the 20th, at the house of John Besser.

Broadtop Township, on Saturday, the 21st, at the house of John Drollinger.

Hopewell Township, on Monday, the 23d, at the house of John Drollinger, Hopewell.

Bloody Run Borough, on Tuesday, the 24th, at the house of John C. Black.

Snake Spring Township, on Wednesday, the 25th, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.

Bedford Township, on Thursday, the 26th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Bedford Borough, on Friday, the 27th, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2nd, of "An Act for the Organization, Discipline and Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: "On the day the County, or City Commissioners meet, to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c.

The Appeals will be held on the days above named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Commissioners.

JNO. G. FISHER, *Clerk.*
Commissio

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
OF THE

HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital.—$200.000. Shares.—200,000. Par Value,$1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, Pa.
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pa.
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current*, of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen:

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, " "
B. F. Meyers, " "
J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
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C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kausler, Hagerstown, Md.
S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. Hostetter & Co., " "
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John S. Miller, Huntingdon, "
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W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "

And at the Office af the Company, No. 435 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

dec.23,'64.

'A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.'

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The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $6 each. A complete set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $4 50 per volume, freight at the expense of purchaser.

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Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fire-side never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant,* (Baltimore.)

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We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of *Harper's Magazine*—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

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RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

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Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings,
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CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
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All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Farmers, Mechanics. Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.

Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who has just received an elegant assortment of

NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Cnon Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey,
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Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

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WYOMING
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CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

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50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
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NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

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GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SEAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

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AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
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COFFEE,
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TEAS,
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FISH,
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AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

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A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf

Baughman, Gump & Co.,

BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.

GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr, 8, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
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Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER

march 18, 1864—tf

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs.
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, Pa..

WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County. and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This Houee is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, June 24, 1864.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL

WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE **Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,** however originally caused, or however aggravaeed in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

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